PROFIT IN TEA CULTURE.

The Only Plantation in America Located at Pinehurst, S. C.

Result of Experiments Proves That the Lenf May Be Grown in America as Well as the Far East-Methods Preparing It for Market.

The only ten plantation in the United States is located near Summerville, S C. It is the property of Dr. Charles U. Shepard, who has undertaken to prove that tea, one of the greatest staples used by the people of this country, can be profitably raised by American farm-This attempt to enlarge the alreedy great extent and variety of our agricultural products has been instituted by Dr. Shepard partly as a scientific experiment and partly as a business enterprise. From a purely financial standpoint, the venture has proved successful, and each crop yields several thousand pounds a year.

In 1877, Gen. William G. Le Duc, then Commissioner of Agriculture, on being informed of the attempt to make tea growing an industry of this country, requested the late William Saunders, of the Agricultural Department, to investigate the matter and ascertain whether the tea plant could profitably be grown. After a thorough inspection of Mr. Shepard's tea plantation, Mr. Saunders made a very favorable report, predicting that it would only be a question of time when the farmers would supply sufficient tea for home consumption.

Dr. Shepard, when interviewed concerning his plantation, said:

"My plants are affording me a production greater than the Chinese average, and almost equal to that of India and Ceylon. Not long ago, the committee of the United States tea importers expressed, through their chairman, before the House Committee on Ways and Means, the opinion that teas produced on this estate equaled any sent to the United States from the Orient. The product of these gardens has always found a ready sale, and has been marketed from Massachusetts to Florida; also in the Central and Western States.

"It is not a question whether individual plants may not be successfully grown as interesting and beautiful objects in landscape or other gardening, nor whether small patches of the hardler varieties of tea may not produce sufficient leaf to supply the limited demands of a household, and even of a country neighborhood. These problems been satisfactorily answered States. The price of labor and the yield under the latter conditions. Several large profits have already been reaped on the imported commodity before it is sold over the village counter, and no account of the value of the labor exdomestic article is apt to be taken.

"First and foremost is the difference In the price of labor between the tea producing countries of the Orient and our Southern States. With us, the picking of sufficient fresh leaf to make a pound of ten costs almost as much as the raising, picking, and packing of the same quantity of most of the teas sent us from Asia. There are, there- can make out what the men write we will fore, two alternatives presented to the pass them. We have made arrangements would-be American tea grower. He must raise the quality of his product above that of the cheaper Oriental headquarters and get any number of men grades, or he must reduce the cost of to operate upon, and if the candidates promising results.

'A suitably equipped factory is indispensable to even a moderate sized garden. For the present only black tea is made at Pinchurst, and consequently a brief description of what is requisite

spreading out the leaf on floors or trays, so that every pound shall cover about ten square feet. As each pound you leave the chin or the neck exposed? of finished ten represents four and onefifth pounds of fresh leaf, it will be seen |. that an output of 100 pounds of dry tea of the applicants gave confused answers per diem requires about 4.000 square Another question that caused more or feet of withering surface—in itself an less worry was, "What would you do to expensive item. The purpose of withering is to render the fresh leaf susceptible of being rolled without breaking. As it comes to the factory it is crisp and elastic; it crackles when compressed in the hand; when bent it imdiately resumes its former shape. Withering requires a light, airy room but it is better to exclude direct sunbut it is better to exclude direct sun-light. A few hours sometimes suffice do you heat a hot tower?" "If a customfor the change, but usually a whole day's exposure is necessary.

loses its elasticity and feels like an old kid glove; no longer will it crackle when compressed, nor will it regain its shape Fresh leaf has neither distinctive taste nor odor. Withered leaf has a faint cates to be hung in front of each chair odor; peculiar, but not suggestive of will be ready. Instead of using the words the finished tea. By rolling (either by hand or machinery) the oily cells in the leaf are broken up and the juice is pressed upon the surface of the leaf. what honorary degrees to confer upon There it becomes foamy from the action of the air and the continued rolling. An oxidation begins, which is prolonged by exposure to the air. By rolling and exidation (fermerly and erroneous and, in part, the flavor of the tea are developed. The rest of the flavor and fragrance is the result of the final process of 'firing' or drying. In most of these operations it has been found advantageous to substitute machinery for hand power, especially where th production is sufficient to warrant the expense of buying and erecting the specially devised machines. And, aside from economy in production, the greater uniformity of product and the greater cleanliness of the manufacture are be taken by the board until it has had an commendable features. In the rolling of tea leaf a capable man can handle thirty pounds a day, a Little Glant rolling machine can do as much in half an hour, with the labor of one mule The total cost of a factory suitable for the daily production of fifty pounds of dried tea may be estimated at from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

The loss which follows from impair ment of seed on the long journeys from the East, whereby only one box h. four comes to hand in good order, should be added; also the remuneration of the skill and attention of those who must patiently and constantly oversee every step in the growth and manufacture of this product.

The only way, in view of the many

obstacles to be encountered and expenses paid, in which tea growing in this country may be made remunera tive appears to be in the ability o growers to produce high-grade varieties successfully. Thus far there have been established at Pinehurst very fair tea gardens, from choice imported Chinesand Japanese seed. From them have been produced both the green and black teas, of a quality which readily commands \$1 or more in the retail market. The gardens have few vacancies

and the plants grow luxuriantly. "It was to be expected, of course, that in our experiments we must encounter many disappointments. But there has been enough success thus far to warrant their continuance. It is hoped that ultimately the manufacture of those very highly esteemed and high priced teas, which are rarely seen outside the distant countries where they are grown, can be attempted. It is simply because of a light 'firing' that they do not stand transportation, and they should be drunk shortly after manufacture. In this field the American grower need fear no competition from the Orient. Such teas demand a high, indeed, a very high, price, but it is telieved, it no better can be obtained otherwise there will be no scarcity of buyers."

BARBERS ARE EXAMINED.

Tonsorial Artists Must Possess Cer. tificates in California.

'Next," called President Calish, of the State Board of Barber Examiners to a group of waiting aspirants. Every man got up, stood behind his chair and looked wise. A grizzled veteran with forty years' growth of beard walked in and wanted to get "one of them diplomas." It was the casion of the first examinations of the barbers under the new law passed by the last Legislature, and signed by the Governor on February 20. The delay of the Governor in appointing the board of examiners has somewhat complicated matters. Nevertheless, ten applicants present ed themselves yesterday afternoon and were put through a civil service course of examination. Ten questions were propounded. These touched upon the various ranches of the trade, such as shaving, shampooing, and haircutting, and each question had a distinct bearing upon the special subject.

"Sycocis" was a poser for many of the applicants. Sycosis is not a nice thing to have, and how best to prevent it was a bject of much earnest consideration and scratching of jowls. Several candidates assed over the question although they were itching to know just what "scosis" As it is a Greek derivative and not being familiar with the dead languages some of the embryonic barbers gave way under the strain.

Just how that word got into the exmination questions perhaps President an interview a few days ago with President Williamson, of the board of health long ago in several of the Southern Dr. Williamson suggested that in addition to questions about sanitation, hyper plant are not important factors giene, ventilation, and disinfection this under the latter conditions. Several be incorporated. So every barber that wants to be up to date and get his diplo-ma from the State Board of Barber Examiner's is reading up on "sycosis."

A ghastly array of barber's implements

of torture was displayed in the offices. pended in raising and preparing the Razers whose last boning took place years ago, brushes whose bristles long since lost their connection with the handles, bottle of hair tonic of varying degrees of intensity and sea foam shampoos were sent-tered around loose. Strops were not hung upon the walls so the candidates could improve their tools and put a razor edge upon them.

"Handwriting does not count in this exmination," said President Calish. "If we for a lot of subjects upon which to test the ability of these men in a practical way. We can send up to the barbers' production. The former course has cannot finish the job either Fleming. en maintained at Pinehurst, with Drake, or myself will do it. No man need

What kind of eggs do you prefer for an egg shampoo; hen or duck eggs?" was a question propounded by Examiner Drake. What is the best hair tonic of which ou know?" was another question. If a brief description of what is requisite the applicant came from this city be gen-for their manufacture may prove in- erally answered "Calish's," if from Sacteresting, and not too long.

"The first step is the withering of the fresh leaf. This is done by thinly the temerity to answer that his was the spreading out the leaf on the leaf of the best in the world. He will not get a certificate.

"In the removal of Galway sluggers do As this ancient style of facial adorn ent is not fashionable at present many restore hair on a baid scalp?" This served as a tonic for the tired applicants. Some answered: "Put on a wig-" others disserted upon the advantages of the "toupee," and still others named various patent nostrums. The board will meet in executive session to discuss the matter as no answers to questions have been pre 'In cutting a pempadour, do you use

er desires a dry hair comb, do you use vaseline, water, or hair oil?" "Why do When sufficiently withered the leaf you shave the lower lip last?" among the questions propounded. Considerable study will be required to determine the percentage of the applicants

It is expected that by July 5 the certificum laude," to distinguish the degree of will be substituted. Another difficulty that is yet to be surmounted those who most successfully pass the ex-So far 1,500 out of the 3,000 barbers in

the city have been registered. Each on will get a certificate reading as follows: ly termed fermentation) the strength STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF CALI-FORNIA. Knox All Men by These Presents:

... is a registered Barber, holding Certificate No. . .

President. Dated Cal., Secretary. ... 190... This card must be placed in front of your chair, where all can see it, as re

quired by law.

In addition to this another certificate will be given. Although the law maker it compuisory for all barbers to register within masty days after the passage of opportunity to visit each county sent. As on as the work of registration is completed in this city the adjacent towns will

He Wanted to Swear.

(From the Chicago Circonicle.) The late Bishop Williams, of Connect

be visited.—San Francisco Call.

al Theological Sentiary and post of the good Bishap's wit:

ammer day the Bishop went out fish;
a friend, and, as the day was warm, if g a bottle of rare old Burgundy over of a rewboat. When functions time came ayed to pull the Richard coursed to pull the wine about tasting in anticipation the cool, delinierage. Through some mining the straig from his fingers and the hottle sank to tom of the river. Bishop Williams sat a sigh and said, with his eyes sparking "You say it, Jones; you're a layman."

QUEER TOMBSTONE LINES.

Unique Inscriptions Frequently Seen in Old Graveyards.

Many Indiente Levity on the Part of the Deceased, or of Whoever May Have Been Responsible for the Words Marking Resting Places.

The grandfathers and great-grandfathers of the youth of this generation apparently did not look seriously upon death and the grave. From the inscriptions upon the tombs of many oldtime cemeteries one would gain the impression that these things possessed a source of amusement for them and that they frequently indulged in levity concerning mystical things of the world

It is almost impossible for one to stray into an old churchyard in this or even in foreign countries without encountering epitaphs which force a smile, though one is amid the sombre reminders of mortality. The following are some of the inscriptions to be seen upon tombs in such places:

In a New England graveyard-Here lies John Auricular, Who in the ways of the Lord walked perpendicu

On a tombstone in New Jersey, in a

bitter rather than jovial strain-Reader, pass on? Don't waste your time On bad biography and bitter thyrac, Por what I am this crumbling clay insures, And what I was is no affair of yours.

In East Hartford, Conn .-Hark! she bids all her friends adjeu-An angel calls her to the spheres-Our eves the radiant saint pursue Through liquid telescopes of tears.

At Augusta, Me .-After life's scarlet fever I sleep well. On John Mound-Here lies the body of John Mound, Lost at sea and never found

Copied from a stone in a country churchvard-You who stand around my grave And say, "His life is gone,"

You are mistaken—pards M; life is but begun. At Loch Rausa, Scotland-Here lies Donald and his wife Janet MacFee;

On the tomb of a Mr. Bywater, who was drowned-

At Penryn-

Here lies William Smith; and what is somewha-Calish may be able to explain. He had lie was born, bred, and hanged in this here par

By and on a gentleman who evidently could not forbear "blowing his horn" in the face of Gabriel's trumpet, as it

Henry Knight, master of a shipp to Greenland, rpooner 24 verages. Greenland I whales, scalorses, bears did slay,

In Grimmingham churchyard, Norfolk, England-To the memory of Thomas Jackson, comedian, the was engaged, flet of Dec. 1741, to play a numic cast of characters, in this great theatre-the World; for many of which he was prompted

the World; for many of which he was prompted by nature to excel, ended, his benefit over, the charges all paid, and his account closed, he made his exit in the tragedy of Death, on the 17th of March, 1708, in full assurance of being called once more to rehearsal; where he hopes to find his forfeits all cleared, his cast of parts bettered, and his situation made agreeable by bettered, and his situation made agreeable by Him who paid the great stock-debt for the love shich he bore to performers in general.

The following epitaph-at West Allington, Devon, England, is not only a memorial of the deceased, but reproves the parson of the parish-Here lies the Body of

ael Jeffery and Joan his wife, ael Jeffery and Joan his wife, he was buried ye 22 day of September 1746 and in ye 18th year of his age. This yeart When In his elektraces lay did for the minister Send that he would Come and with him Fray. But he would not atend Rat when this Young Man Buried was The minister did him solunit x he should be Caried into the Church x that he might money

In an old churchyard in England-Here lies the body of Sir John Guise; How he is, and how he fares— Nobody knows, nobody cares.

REPORTING YACHT RACES.

for the Newspapers.

During the recent races between the onstitution, Columbia, and Independence, and again on the occasion of the Astor cup race, the "Daily News common with other papers furnished its readers with reports of the contests from the start until the hour of going to press, the stories being marvels of detall and accuracy. The reader undoubt edly scarcely realizes what is necessary for the obtaining of these reports, th preparations which make them possible and the care and knowledge es a successful gathering of the information and its distribution

bor is on the south shore of the island near the Davis villa, on Bateman's Point. It is doubtful if anywhere else in this country such a broad and magnificent view of the ocean can be obtained as from this particular spot. To those unfaspiring, and the place is an ideal spot to watch yacht racing.
Had the establishment of a wireless

telegraphy system been carried out at the Point for the reporting of the races it could not have been more practical and perhaps would not have been so satisfac tory as the ordinary Morse system, which ged. The details of the apparatus necessary for the work are thus describ

"Every movement the yachts make from the time of casting off their moor ings until their return, transmitted over the wires. Announce ments of important happenings, in the form of bulletins, are sent over the wire every two or three minutes. Thus . person in New York can keep himselis well informed of the condition and chances of the yachts ut any time, as though he were alongside them. In the use of the Independence breaking her st, for example, a bulletin was sent and if it had been so desired an extra edi tion of any of the daily papers in New England or New York could have been placed on the street for sale within half after the accident. ome of the advantages, coupled of course with many disadvantages, best under stood by those familiar with such work.

"The local telephone company farnished a cable of ten wires, 'jucked' in at the switch with each one of the local telegraph offices, a certain number of wire-connecting with each office, and thence on, to a short distance beyond the Old Fort Road, where the use of poles was dropped and fences used in their stead. On reaching the sen wall the cable wa eparated into five pairs of wires, two wires running to each one of the five tables furnished, on which to place the tele graph instruments, each table being supplied with an operator. The style of in strument used is the regular main line

sounder with 'key' attached. No extra-ordinary speed is attempted, for it is al-most impossible to do so with this kind of nstrument, good firm headway being th

"When the work of connecting the wire was completed a first-class telegraph of-fice was established, and Batemen's Point, the scene from which many a rac as been watched, was once more y in touch with the whole world. It i n a thousand knew this; but including the two press associations and the thre newspapers represented, the press of the country and Europe was indirectly in mmunication with the Polat."

The modus operandi of thus reporting

yacht racing from shore is interesting The observer must be familiar with th boats, or the marks upon them, to un mistakably distinguish one from the other. He must be provided with a chart of the vicinity, and upon this indicate the exact position of the start in order to he able to follow the boats. He mus know or have ready for reference the nals to be used on the judges' boat to in dicate postponement, the time of start, the direction of the wind and the course t be sailed. He must furthermore be provided with powerful glasses, as the star is at least two or three miles off shore and the boats as they sail are constantly in creasing the distance. Above all, he mushave a thorough knowledge of sails and racing terms, so that he may form a nau tical story. Most necessary is an eye ever on the alert to catch every movement of the yachts, and a readiness to dictate to the operator the bulletin which is to be sent over the wire. Between his bulleting he must find time to write out a running story which will take the place of the bul letins and give the readers who do not care to follow each movement a good idea of the contest. This shore work is not all there is to

reporting yacht races for the daily papers observer and operator are work on land, other representatives have gone out on a tug to follow more closely the yachts. After a portion of the race is sailed a story is written, and this, with any official times that may have been secured, is sent ashore in a launch, which lands as near as the rocks and waves will permit to the place where the telegraph instrument is located. This story is also sent over the wires to the newspaper offices, and is in print within a half ur or less of the time of landing. Thus the world at large is kept in touch

with the racing yachts during the When the race is concluded, the various experts write out a full story of the con test, and it is sent out of the city by telegraph for the morning papers. reporter has witnessed the races

from this point for the past lifteen years, during which there have been many changes in methods. Years ago those who went down to the Point took with hem a basket of carrier pigeons, and after writing messages on thin paper fastend them to the birds, which in turn were liberated. From the loft where the birds were owned to the telegraph office a me enger service was maintained, and in the ourse of an hour after an event had hap-ened it began to circulate to the press of he country

Finally there was difficulty in securing the birds, and some other means had to be devised. Some reports were sent to the city by bicyclists, while if the race was f considerable importance, quite a little um of money was spent each day for telephones, which have been operated at arious places. At first a telephone was placed at the Winans stable, which was far as the regular wires ran, and the distance to the Point was covered on biycles, but finally a telephone was located n a temporary pole on the Point itself. and then came the adoption of the tele graph.

The public is often inclined to criticise the work done, little appreciating the difficulties which are encountered on every It may be misty, there may be a large fleet of yachts between the observa tion point and the racers, or the boats a faint form of a topsail can be made out through strong glasses. Again, the dis-tinguishing marks about the yachts, while quite plain when they lie at anchor in the harbor, are erased by distance. Under such conditions one can easily imagine what a plight the observers ashors. may be so far down the horizon that only for half an hour, and then come into-view.—Newport (R. I.) News.

LORD ROBERTS' ORDERLIES. Experiences of Six Indian Troopers in London.

"England plenty good, but plenty cold." That is the verdict of the six big, beardnow seeing the sights of London under charge of Captain Maxwell, one of his staff.

Three are Mohammedans and three Hin-The two castes occupy separate rooms indoors, but when they put on unirms to go out sightseeing they are all 'soldiers of the Empress," and walk toether as such. All are Duffadars-that s, native sergeants.

They have seen something of cities and men, and, though appreciative of London, of the former possessor of the are less impressed by its wonders than is

They took Mme. Tussaud's calmly, being Yesterday they went for a Conqueror. walk in the West End and saw "plenty

When an "Express" representative called on Saturday evening the Hindoos were cooking supper and the Mohammedans aying cards. Yusufalee Khan and Yes-sen Beg played Duffadar Mirbadshah and playing cards. the visitor. It was a merry party. The game was like whist, except that each player had nine cards, and the play was from right to left instead of left to right. This, the novice, was confusing.

Yusufalee Khan led conningly, and Yes Beg trumped judiciously, but Duffadar Mirbadshah made up for his purtner; dunders by finesse of a high order. Express" man was too much occupied in membering to play backward to think

The men do not play for pice-mone; They are very temperate in every wa The Hindoos drink one glass of whisk a day, but the Mohammedans, of cours stal abstainers. r food is chiefly fowls, eggs, rice

Their food is chiefly fowls, eggs, rice, nilk, fish, and fruit. Four chickens are provided for them every day, which they aske into the garden and despatch themselves. They do their own cooking right rom the beginning. On Saturday the ishmonger brought some fish which, in gnorance of native customs, he had 'cleaned' himself. They promptly condemned that fish as unclean, however, and threw it away with expressions of issgust. disgust.

Lord Roberts has presented two of these splendid soldlers with silver watches. Here is the inscription on one;

DUFFADAR MIRRADSHAH, th P. W. O. Bengal Lancers, -London Express.

(From the Chicago Tribune.)
As the steamer pitched and rolled in the wave
traveler heard through the thin partitle
wailing voice in the next stateroom excitan
"O, mamma, it's coming sgain, worse tha

Then be heard a sleepy voice in reply;
"Marie, why don't you follow the directions
you told me about hefore we came on board?"
"Recenses I've longotten whether I ought to
breathe in as the vessel rises and let the breath
go out as it moves downward or whether it
ought to be the other way, and O! O! O! I
wish I was dead!"

RIDES BUT PAYS NO FARE.

"Reuben" the Street Car Men's Favorite Passenger.

Disreputable-Looking Dog Who Makes Up in Intelligence What He Lacks in Comeliness-Without a Home of His Own, But Independent

"Reuben" is the street car men's favrite passenger. "Reuben" is the name hey have given a disreputable-looking log who has no permanent home and nds his time riding on electric cars and isiting the various fire engine and truck onses. Despite Reuben's lack of good ooks he is, if the stories told by his friends are to be believed, an animal of are intelligence. This sagacious canine was a passenger

to Chevy Chase with a reporter last Sun-day. The conductor of the car when asked whom the dog belonged to and how he me to be aboard seemed astonished. "Don't you know Reuben?" he asked. Why, y, I thought everybody was onto That's the knowingest dog in the world. This is his first trip with me for two months. He's been rusticating with the marines down at the Navy Yard. He turned up at Rock Creek Bridge this morning, and has been riding with me ver since. Reuben ain't tied to anybody, but all the boys on the line are glad to He seems to be stuck on ridin' on the cars, and he knows just where he is go-

ing and who he is going with. I saw him at the bridge this with is lots of company. He can't speak words, but he talks with his eyes, and I can transfer to some other branch and put in a few days there, and then he'll probably pay his compliments to the boys of the

He won't eat stuff that common dogs eat. He wants good meat and milk, and will paying than all the men, women, and as Yankeeland. children in the District put together. A great dog is Reuben."

During all of the time the conductor was singing his praise Reuben was perched on the rear seat of the car, bobbing his head from side to side, apparently hugely njoying the sight of the bright blue sky and trees and flowers and grass that so abundantly abound along the route to the

THE ABORIGINAL JAPANESE.

Curious Customs of an Interesting Tribe Known as Ainus.

The Ainus, generally known to Americans and Europeans as "the hairy Ainos, are the only aboriginal people now living in Japan. They are called "hairy" in ontradistinction to the smooth-faced Japnese, Koreans, and Chinese.. Their present home is in Hakaido, or Yezo, the most ortherly part of the empire, although it is supposed that in earlier times they oc upled most of the entire country. An-estors of the Japanese of today found them in possession, and, by force of suarms and civilization, gradually drove them to the north, much in the ame way as the savages were driven back toward the Pacific by the early settiers in America. The Ainus live today pretty much as

the Indians on their reservations in the

of troopers from our Indian Empire who acted as Lord Roberts' orderlies, and are community, names are scarce and must be guarded. If the child should be giva name borne by some one clse, the ghocome back from the underworld to aveng

It is customary to take a name from struck chiefly by the effigy of William the some incident that occurred at the child's birth, or it is left to the parents after ward to choose one for it. Should the in ant come into the world with a smiling face it might be called "Ikishimatbura. which means a smile. Or fond parents may call it Kamolssage (a pulling rope of the gods) if they wish their child to be it he special care of the gods

From the age of seven to ten Ainu chifshaved, but after eleven they are allowed o have long hair and wear the same lothes as grown persons. They wear no othing unless the weather is very cold The favorite and almost exclusive orna ent is the earring, usually made of met straw. They never wear shoes or other uxury and mark of distinction on cere

The men carry small knives and tobacc uches and the women carry small look ng-glasses and knives. The knife is used as symbolic. The malden wear it with the blade bare, but when she marries it is worn in a sheath. The women also mint the faces, using a kind of ink for the purpose

The Ainus live mostly by fishing and unting. They hunt the bear and deer, atch salmon and other fish and grow po get it they eat rice, which they regard as he best of food, though they do it themselves. Both sexes smoke tobacco nd drink liquor. The marriage customs differ widely

from those of the Japanese. The ques-tion is first settled between the youth and maiden, who then refer the matter to their parents through a mediator, wh should be a relative of the prospective bridegroom. The man must send a pres-ent of lacquered ware, which is regarded by them as one of the most precious things in the world. This, however, is reclaimed by him if his wife afterward Ainus live in dwellings of about the

ame class as those of the American In

The rude but has two windows dians. one of them for ordinary earthly uses, th other reserved for the entrance of the gods. Woman is fairly treated and held in kep respect. The man is not allowed to nter the house when the woman is in it done, and he is not permitted to walk behind a woman. When a man meets a

woman he must salute first, by smooth

Then she responds by touching her nose with a finger of her left hand. During October the Ainus held a religious fete, which is called the Bear Fes-tival, because they sacrifice a bear which has been carefully fostered for three

years. Judicial punishment among the Ainu consists of a sever benting with a stick administered to the culprit. The crimes are generally theft-stealing articles of the wife of a neighbor. As there are eight men to one woman the majority of he males are not married and stealing is very common. The accused is subjected to a long examination by the chief of the community, and is then compeled to resort to the ordeal of fire. He must take a stone out of boiling wanot be injured. If the question cannot be settled in this way the principals in the dispute must fight it out.

The Alnus are polytheists, though they limit their gods to two-a god of fire and a god of water. The first is called Kabekamoi and the latter Matokamoi. They also, like most peoples who have a re-ligious system, believe in some sort of neaven and hell-Japan and America.

MILLIONS OF CARAMELS.

Enormous Consumption of the Can-

dy in the United States. Ninety percent of all the caramels made n this country represent the product of three factories in Pennsylvania that are operated by a single company. An accumeet him and extend him courtesy. Reub-cu goes and comes as he pleases. I don't tories put upon the market last year 322. know that anybody claims the ownership | 000,000 caramels, and it is approximately os;" he was never found where the "Bad of him. I have been on this road four estimated that the output of the three fac-months and this is his second visit to me. tories aggregated 1,200,000,000 caramels, or known by the hired assassins who carenough, if the dainty morsel were strung cout in a line, leaving a wee bit of space between each caramel, to girdle the earth arate group or section of territory. But morning I knew he had come to spend the would seem, to keep all of Uncle Sam's who received the money and directed the day with me. When I said 'all aboard fair daughters in good humor for the rest operations of his separate bands be for Chevy Chase, at Cabin John, he of their lives; something like fifteen carajumped on the car and has been riding mels for each inhabitant of the United ever since. He don't bother anybody and States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, with a generous supply for every-body in Canada and Cuba besides.

understand what he wants to say. He won't stay with me long. He'll probably under the won't stay with me long. He'll probably United States is enormous. There is a spend a day or two on this run and then steady demand for them in nearly every State and Territory. They are shipped to Great Britain, to Germany, to France, and to some extent to Asia, Africa, and South Fire Department. They all know him, America. And where do you suppose the too, and like him. "sweetest tooth" is found? I may as well "Reulsen lives on the fat of the land. tell you for you could not guess in a won't eat stuff that common dogs eat. "month of Sundays." The "sweetest tooth" is in New England, at least it would devour an onion or tomato with relish. seem so, for not only are more caramels Reuben has been over every branch of sold here in proportion to population than road owned by the Capital Traction and anywhere else in the world, but it is the the other company. He knows all the men and is known by them. He's as gentle prices. Other sections of the country, and as a baby and as wise as an owl, and has some foreign parts as well, buy fine covered more miles of rail without grades of caramels, but not so extensively One would hardly think of the little

caramel as being an important article of manufacture and export, but it is. The his plantation, to insure safe transportaoncern which controls the caramel trade of the country is a big institution in its way. It provides employment for 1,400 was accomplished in several persons in its factories alone; pays hun-dreds of thousands of dollars annually for coffee or other crops at certain specified labor and raw material; keeps its plants in the pink of physical condition and pays

r part of the year is a quality may be judged from the fact that "Bad Men," his mule usne is accepted which does not come up his coffee and other to the test of 4 per cent butter fat, Enormous quantities of chocolate and cocoanuts are used. It is not uncommon for 500 cocoanuts to be consumed in one day in a single factory, and the record is 15,000 for any cause, he would find some mornin a single factory, and the record is accounted in two days. Strange to say, the only part of the cocoanut which goes to waste is the milk; various experiments have been made in the hope of finding have been made in the cocoanut milk. some use to which the cocoanut milk could be profitably put, but thus far without success. The shell of the cocoanut a little later a mule or an ox would be conditions one can easily imagine a plight the observers ashore are in the yachts have been out of sight half savage, and the Japanese name for makes good fuel and is a supplement to

re then immersed in a bath of pure i chocolate. One operative is required cend a machine, but his work is very apie. About all he has to do is to handle a lever. From the cutting room the curamels are removed on large trays to the parking-room, where they are wrapped in wax paper and carefully packed in dainty boxes. A ton of wax paper is used in one factory in a day. Next the caramels go to the examiners and testers, whose duty it is to see that weight and count are correct and quality up to the standard. The business system in these factories is well-nigh perfect and a shartage of a single box of caramels in a daily output of many thousand boxes would be quickly detected.

A majority of the employes in the factories are girls, many of whom were born and bred on the farms in the adjacent country. They seem to be a cheerful and happy lot. In one of the factories on the walls of the wrapping and packing room, in which 100 girls were at work, are huge blackboards, on which are inserthed the names of a number of employes and figures representing their weekly wage.

"You combine the school and the factory," was remarked to the superintendent.

"Well to some extent, be replied.

representing their ou combine the school and the fr was remarked to the superinten extent, he re-

to some extent," he rep pointing to one of the bi-"is our roll of honor. At the cinning of each week we put upon the opard the names of five or six girls and he amount of money which each carned turing the preceding week. There is a lot of good-natured rivalry among the girls to have their names on the roll. All of our wrappers and packers are paid by the sicce, and the maximum wage which a tirl may earn depends to a great extent in the girl herself." Fighty of light and pure air are essen-ial to the manufacture of wholesome

confectionery, and these carainel factories are models in these respects. Cleanliness is, of course, of the atmost importance.— Boston Herald.

Ice in July. A strange story is told by a Vinalhave itizen and a man whose "word is as goo

as his bond." On the morning of July he arose early and at about 4 o'clock went into his field to mow. The grass was wet with dew and the air was and cool, but not cold enough for forming of ice or frost. He had n orming of fee or frost. He had mow it a few minutes when he thought at to what the scythe. In doing so rusped the snath of the scythe and a surprise found it covered by a th act of fee for about a foot from the e here the scythe is fostened in the coat of ice for about a foot from the end where the swythe is fastened on the sunth his rubbed off the ice with his hand and resumed mowing. After mowing for ten rifteen minutes he found the smath again lee conted. He removed the ice and proceeded with his work and the third time the ice appeared. He can in no way account for this, unless it was caused by the rapid motion of the scythe as it awang through the cool morning air, causing rapid evaporation, or perhaps there was a cold current of salt air drawing in off the water, as his field is situated near old current of renoised Bay. He thinks some chemical action caused by the salt on the grass and evaporation was probably the cause of this unusual appearance of ice in July. Further than this he canot account for the phenomenon and would give him some explanation.—Ean-gor News. ing his beard and rubbing his flands.

PORTO RICAN BANDITTI.

Passing of the "Bad Men" Who Terrorized the Island.

Planters Compelled to Pay Tribute to the "Black Hands" and "White Engles"-Many Captures Made by American Troops-Powerful Chiefs.

There is something so suggestive of the omic opera, the buriesque, and the extravaganza in the word "banditti" that one can almost see the picturesque stage must take a stone out of boiling waif innocest the Ainus think he will
be injured. If the question cannot be
injured. If the question cannot be
injured the interior of the Island of Porto Rico was a totally different crea

They are "Bad Men" in the full meaning of that term-cruel, malicious, and re-vengeful-who made robbery, incendiarism, and muredr their trade their brothers worked at coffee-raising. sugar-growing, or the culture of tobacco Scores of these same bandits were labor-ers on the plantations while the harvest caused a demand for workers at good and the wages low, they would turn "Bad

Men. The real bandit chief, however, was not of these ignorant "peons" of the mountains. He never saw a bandit, and could not be convinced that there were such organizations as the "Black Hands" the "White Eagles" and the "Hermanried out the orders he had entrusted to sweetness. Enough caramels, it nevertheless, he was the real bandit chief, operations of his separate bands by

How many of these bandit chiefs the island supported has never been deter-mined definitely; but there were at least one in each of the more a dozen or mor important interior towns, who had control of a specified territory, and a su-preme chief living in San Juan, to whom all the district chiefs contributed a percentage of their plunder. The system very effective, and the institution had become so much a part of the life of the island that the American officers who were assigned to the task of suppressing these thieving and blackmailing organizations found it no easy undertaking. By their persistence and tact, however. soon had the marauding bands under ar-

rest A description of the workings of the "Black Hand Bandits" will suffice to make clear the ways of all the bandit organizations on the island. Every planter was compelled to pay a regular tariff to the banditti for each shipment of coftion from the interior to the coast through the "Black Hand" country. places; but the most popular way to gain the good will of the "Bad Man" who the good will of the al.

Sugar, milk, glucose, chocolate and co-Sugar, milk, glucose, chocolate and co-connut are the ingredients chiefly used in factories where caramels are manufactur-ed on a large scale. The consumption of sugar and glucose in the three Pennsylsugar and giucose in the three Pennsyl-ranin factories amounts to many thou-a place as the bandits might designate, vania factories amounts to many thou-a place as the bandits might designate, ands of barrels every year. The average the planter could go home in peace—his daily consumption of milk during a great-er part of the year is 30,000 quarts, and its Had he not made his peace with the "Rad Men." his mules would be stolen while on the trail and probably some of

When the planter or merchant had inlittle later a mule or an ox would be West. They are still, for the most part, half savage, and the Japanese name for them, "Yezo," means barbarian. They are very skillful in hunting and fishing, which are their chief occupations. They are under the protection of the imperial Government, and are entirely separated from the Japanese. The latest census showed that they number very nearly 17,000.

Among the many curious customs of the Ainus, perhaps the quaintest is their method of naming their children. Thay observe a peculiar economy in giving names. The infant must go without a nature until it shows itself werthy of bearing one. If it is sickly and not likely to the waste a name upon it. As each child must, by imme morial custom, have a brand new name, used by no one in the community, names are scarce and must.

To illustrate the terrible effectiveness of this "banditti" system, a single instance may be cited. A man was found on the Adjuntas Road near Ponce with thirtytwo stab wounds in his body. He had formerly been a well-to-do planter in a small way, and had incurred the displeasure of the "Bad Men," In less than six months after his first "warning" he lost his mules, his cattle, and his plantation,

and at last was stabbed to death The "banditti" would never openly fight r attack a well-armed coffee or pack train; but when a small guard of four or five natives would accompany a ten. 6f. Men" would lie in wait at some narrow part of the trail, blocking the dangerous mountain pathway with logs or stones, and, when the helpless natives and their pack train turned the corner. find the road obstructed and themselves set upon by a dozen or more of the cut-throats. If no resistance was offered, the natives would not be harmed, but a por tion of the freight would be confiscated and one or two mules retained to transport the booty. Cutting off the fingers, the nose, and the ears was the usual method of rewarding a native who proved bothersame

During 1898 and 1899 seventy-odd plantaions and estates were destroyed by the Porto Rican bandits. The greater part of his damage was done after the Spanish "Guardia Civil," or civil guard, who proected the plantations and whose main duty was to hold the "Bad Men" in check, had been recalled,

At first the American authorities were inclined to regard the work of the "Bad Men" as mere spiteful and wanton destruction of the property of Spaniards or Spanish sympathizers-a sort of paying up of old scores, as it were, on the part of the lower classes of "peons" against the well-to-do planters. But it was soon discovered that, while many of the deeds had undoubtedly been actuated by a spirit of revenge, the "banditti" had a real existence, and carried on systematically the business of robbery and murder.

With the complete suppression of these andits as the result of American occuation of the island, the industrious clanter can now grow and harvest his crops, and transport them to the public marts in safety, and rest easy from fear of robbery, arson, or marder by the once dreaded and dreadful robbers, who either compelled by the vigilance of the United States officers to seek a more honorable way of carning a livelihood or starve la

their hiding places.-Unique Magazine. Courageous.

(From the Cincinnati Enquirer.) Wright smooth Suppose you were in danger of cing kinled, weest maid, how would you meet Weggs (the milkmaid)-Face to face.